Borough of Bridlington.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1911,

BY

ALFRED KAYE JARRATT,

M.B., C.M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S, etc.,

Medical Officer of Health for the Borough,

INCLUDING THE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES,

BY

JOSEPH S. GRUNWELL, R.S.I.,

Inspector of Nuisances.

BRIDLINGTON:
A. J. BROWN, 5, KING STREET.

1912.

The Sanitary Committee,

1911-12.

Chairman:

Councillor Samuel Dyer.

Members:

The Mayor (Alderman L. Mainprize, J.P.)
Alderman John Abram Andrew.
Alderman John Bennett.
Councillor J. T. Hill.
Councillor W. E. Nightingale.
Councillor Marmaduke Prickett, M.D.
Councillor George Rennard.

Medical Officer of Health:

Alfred Kaye Jarratt, M.B., C.M., L.R.C.P. & S., etc.

Town Clerk:

A. E. Matthewman, B.A., LL.B.

Borough Surveyor:

E. R. Matthews, A.M.I.C.E.

Inspector of Nuisances:

Joseph S. Grunwell, R.S.I.

Public Health Report, 1911.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you my Annual Report on the Health of the Borough of Bridlington for the year 1911.

The soil and sub-soil of the Borough vary to a great extent in different parts. In the Northern portion we find clayey soil with chalk below it at varying depths. In the Southern area the land is more porous, and below it sand and gravel are found, whilst deeper down one comes into clay and chalk. From the Wolds on the North and North-West the ground slopes down to the sea.

The Census was taken in April. The returns are not as high as they should be, as a great many residents close their houses and go elsewhere for the winter months. According to the Census 418 houses are uninhabited, whereas Mr. Oke, the District Rate Collector, reports 68 houses as being empty. This difference of 350 would account for over 1,000 inhabitants who are away during the aforesaid period. This low return naturally makes our death-rate appear more unfavourable, but on the other hand, it increases the percentage of our birth-rate. According to the Census the population of the Borough is calculated to be 14,334. With the rapid growth of the Hilderthorpe Ward its population is very nearly as great as in the other Wards and should surpass these in a few years at the present rate of expansion. The South side ratepayers contribute very largely to the rates of the Borough, and I am glad to

see they have received concessions in the way of better lighting of the sea-front and streets. A great improvement would be achieved by the taking over of the Marine Drive, which is now in a most deplorable and filthy condition. It is used not only by the residents of that district but is a favourite walk and drive of the many visitors who comes to this fashionable seaside and health resort, and therefore should receive attention before very long. The back-road on the North side of Horsforth Avenue is in a disgraceful condition and anything but sanitary. I drew your attention to the former last year. I should like to see more trees planted in our streets. I have been in many health resorts at home and abroad and in none of them have I seen this scarcity of trees which is so conspicuous in this Borough.

The Water Supply.—The Water supply, which is constant, has been abundant during the year, and the chemical and bacteriological examination shows it to be "a water of excellent quality for drinking and domestic use."

Drainage and Sewerage.—The New Sewer which has been laid in South Cliff, Pembroke Terrace and Horsforth Avenue, should, when completed, remove all disadvantages which existed in the past. The Inspector of Nuisances has been busy during the year testing drains in all parts of the town where there was any defect suspected. This has been done more especially where any illness occurred which might have been caused by such defect.

Milk Supply.—This article of food is supplied chiefly from the surrounding districts, and I should say the quality is as satisfactory as in most districts. I shall have more to say on this subject when discussing Tuberculosis.

Whilst discussing the question of foods, I should remind you of the great danger created by the careless or rather non-protection of various articles of diet from flies. Experiments have been carried out in various parts, and the evidence, which is very conclusive, is that flies can and do carry disease both on their bodies and in their intestines. The consequent thoughts of middens, flies and food are not pleasant to reflect on. I should be pleased if the Press advertised these dangers, so that people might do something to avoid this contamination of their food.

The question of Workmen's Dwellings has come before your Council during the past year. A number of plans have been considered and I expect that before very long building operations will be in full swing. When these dwellings are erected it is to be hoped something will be done in the way of "improvements" to the Priory Church Approach.

TABLE OF HOUSES.

WARD.	1911.		1910.		1909.		1908.	
	Occupied.	Unoccupied	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.
Bridlington ...	1289	14	1270	29	1257	20	1265	20
Quay	1383	35	1361	51	1362	39	1350	44
Hilderthorpe	1243	19	1191	38	1175	25	1119	59
Totals...	3915	68	3822	118	3794	84	3734	123

It is satisfactory to note that there are fewer houses unoccupied at the present than there have been for 12 or 13 years, and this is occurring at a time when the progress of building houses is rapid. The Borough Surveyor (Mr. E. R. Matthews, A.M.I.C.E.), reports :—" The following is the list of plans passed for the various Wards of the Borough—

Bridlington... 23 Houses ... 15 other Buildings ... 3 Alterations
Quay ..... 18 Houses ... 14 other Buildings ... 14 Alterations
Hilderthorpe 57 Houses ... 20 other Buildings .. 15 Alterations."

POPULATION.

The population according to the Census is 14,334 and this would give us an estimated population of 14,380 at the middle of the year distributed as follows :—Bridlington Ward, 4967 ; Quay Ward, 4846 ; and Hilderthorpe Ward, 4567.

MARRIAGES.

During the year there were 128 marriages, as compared with 121 last year, giving a rate of 16·41 persons married per 1,000 of the population. In 1910, 1909 and 1908 the rates were 15·41, 13·09 and 14·02 respectively.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES.

The births registered in the district number 293. After correction this was reduced to 289 as against 260 last year. This is equal

to an annual birth-rate of 20·09 per 1,000 living. In 1910, 1909 and 1908 the rates were 16·56, 19·2, 15·9.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bridlington Ward	65	85	150
Quay Ward	43	20	63
Hilderthorpe	45	35	80
	153	140	293

The birth-rates for the separate Wards are as follows :—Bridlington, 30·19 ; Hilderthorpe, 17·51 and Quay, 13·00. The rates for 1910 were 22·02, 17·29 and 10·37 respectively.

The number of illegitimate births was 34, as compared with 16 in 1910.

The notification of Births Act, 1907, has not been adopted in this district.

The two District Nurses continue to do the useful work they have done in the past.

VITAL STATISTICS (1911).

	Annual Rates per 1000 living.			
	Births.	Deaths from all Causes.	Deaths from Seven Chief Epidemic Diseases.	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 births.
England and Wales				
76 great towns				
142 smaller towns				
England and Wales, less the 218 towns				
Borough of Bridlington ...	20·09	14·81	0·48	121

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES.

During the year there were 213 deaths of residents, giving a death-rate of 14·81 per 1,000 living. The rates for 1910, 1909 and 1908 were 14·27, 10·8 and 14·02 respectively. The rates for the Wards were :—Bridlington, 19·93 ; Quay, 13·00 ; Hilderthorpe, 10·72.

There were 35 deaths of children under one year of age, which is equal to an infantile mortality of 121 per 1,000 registered births. In 1910 it was 115. Circulars, giving advice in rearing and feeding children, were obtained and distributed to the Medical men and District Nurses in the Borough.

Causes of Death at all Ages.

The chief causes of death were :—Heart Disease 20, as against 28 in 1910 ; Phthisis and other Tuberculous Diseases 17, against 23 : Cancer 17, against 18 ; Diseases of Respiratory Organs 26, against 25 ; Senile Decay 29, against 25. There was one death from Accidents. Coroner's Inquests numbered 15 as against 16 last year.

Yearly Mortality from certain Diseases since 1900.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Cancer	10	16	18	15	7	20	15	10	26	18	18	17
Tuberculosis	33	16	21	25	26	20	27	17	20	13	23	17
Influenza	15	4	5	4	8	9	2	8	6	2	6	3
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy	21	27	31	11	26	27	18	21	25	17	22	26

Infectious Diseases Notified 1902—1911.

Year.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Enteric.
1911	18	5	6
1910	19	9	0
1909	17	47	4
1908	10	21	0
1907	18	12	2
1906	8	29	3
1905	13	52	7
1904	30	3	4
1903	47	3	7
1902	54	9	3

The above Table shows at a glance the numbers of cases notified during the past ten years. It will be noticed that 1911 has been one of the healthiest years, as far as Infectious Diseases are concerned, in the decade.

In three years out of the ten we have had cases of Small-pox in the town. For some considerable time and more than once I have urged the Sanitary Committee upon the necessity of providing some building for the prompt isolation of any case of Small-pox should it occur within our Borough. It is only fair to say that the Sanitary Committee have tried on several occasions to find a site for a Small-pox Hospital but so far have failed. At the time of the 1906 epidemic, the Sanatorium was empty and the grounds of that Institution had to be used for the purpose of isolating Small-pox patients. During this period, as the Sanatorium could not be used, several cases of Diphtheria had to be treated at their own homes. It does not need a man of brains to comprehend how fatal an out-break of Small-pox would be if an epidemic occurred in the middle of the Season. The 1906 epidemic, I might remind you, occurred *after* the visitors had left us and therefore the town did not suffer financially. In a Borough which has practically no industry and exists by the contributions of visitors, it appears to me suicidal to neglect this important question.

Vaccination Statistics, 1900-1910.

Year.	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Died Unvaccinated.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Removed to Districts known.	Removed to Districts unknown.	Conscientious Objectors.	Unaccounted for.	Per cent. lost sight of or unaccounted for.
1900	363	263	1	41	1	1	17	23	33	9.09
1901	396	291	—	51	4	2	11	32	5	4·0
1902	382	313	2	32	3	1	11	18	2	3.4
1903	366	284	2	29	—	—	18	25	8	7·1
1904	382	269	6	34	—	—	17	45	11	7.3
1905	352	262	1	24	1	1	25	23	15	11·3
1906	353	261	1	22	—	2	15	39	12	7·6
1907	353	207	3	27	6	6	14	66	28	11
1908	296	117	2	21	—	1	13	125	17	10·1
1909	342	110	1	30	—	—	14	164	23	8·76
1910	308	92	—	18	—	1	10	177	10	6·48

The Borough Sanatorium.

During the year 26 patients were admitted from the Borough as compared with 24 the previous year. From June 1st to December 31st,

13 patients were admitted from the Rural District. As to the wisdom of admitting Rural cases, I expressed my opinion in my last annual report and I see no reason for altering the same. Of course, from a financial point of view, it may be satisfactory, but that is not the only point to be considered in a Health Resort. It seems necessary to emphasize my views, as in my absence some members of the Council state that *now* I am in favour of admitting Rural cases.

There were 3 deaths in the Sanatorium during the year from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever (one of each).

On one or two occasions I have pointed out the great danger that existed by removing, in an antiquated cab, patients that were dangerously ill. I trust that before very long an ambulance waggon will be purchased.

I am glad that my suggestions relating to the extensions at the Sanatorium is being considered. As I explained to you, we have only one ward for Diphtheria and Enteric Fever. During the year the Enteric Ward was occupied by a woman and her children. About the same time a man suffering from the like disease was admitted and had to be accommodated in the Diphtheria Ward which happened to be empty. This meant that no Diphtheria patients could be admitted. Having no male or female ward for Diphtheria patients the same difficulty is likely to arise at some future date. This is more likely to be the case as we are taking cases in from the Rural District. It is to be regretted that whoever had to do with the planning of this Sanatorium forgot that patients of both sexes would have to be admitted.

It will therefore be seen that two additional wards are necessary to deal with the infectious diseases of our own Borough. Additions will also have to be made in the Administration Block, as there are not sufficient bedrooms for a staff it would be necessary to have if the several wards were occupied at the same time. Such a condition has occurred not very long ago, when two of the nurses had to sleep in the Observation Wards. I understand these questions are receiving your careful consideration.

The duties of the Nursing Staff have been faithfully and efficiently carried out under the supervision of the Matron (Miss Page), who spares herself no trouble to make the Institution a success—of course I do not mean financially, as I hope, for the sake of the town, that this never will be the case.

The Lloyd Hospital.

The 43rd Annual Report of the above gives the following details :—

In-patients	206
Out-patients	156
Visits to Hospital for Advice and Medicine ...	1690
Number of Operations performed	76

The above figures show that a good deal of charitable work is being done in this Institution under the superintendence of the Matron (Miss Hoghton).

St. Anne's Convalescent Home.

Dr. J. Jordan Coleman, the Medical Officer of this Institution, reports :—

"The total number admitted during 1911 was 1,332, as against 1,393 in 1910." This is lower than in the previous year on account of the decision of the Council to exclude all cases of Pulmonary Phthisis.

Medical Inspection of School Children.

During the year 1911 I examined 481 children (this number not including the cases of "following up").

The attendances at school were somewhat decreased in number, owing to epidemics of Measles, Chicken-pox and Mumps.

Tuberculosis.

This disease is now receiving the attention it deserves. A beginning has been made in the way of notification, and in some districts treatment has been given to patients suffering from this complaint. In a small Borough such as this it would be very expensive to go in for a Sanatorium, and the best method probably would be to have such an Institution to serve for a much larger district. However good the treatment may be, the main object should be to prevent the disease. It is admitted that there are throughout the country a great many cows supplying tuberculous milk. When it is remembered that the milk from a herd is generally mixed together, it will be seen that one tubercular cow will infect the whole supply. I am sure that such milk is a frequent

cause of tuberculosis. I know of one case where a child was fed on the milk of one cow. This animal was afterwards examined by a Veterinary Surgeon, who stated that it was tubercular. That child is now suffering from Tubercular Glands in the neck. It is difficult to estimate what a saving it would be to the country, if a proper system of inspection and registration of dairy cows were instituted. Surely the only way to cope with this dreadful disease is to isolate, as far as possible, those infected, and at the same time to prevent further cases occurring by the periodical examination of milk cows. This would, of course, include the application of the Tuberculin Test, as often the disease cannot be detected by ocular or other examination.

Easton Road Depot.

(The following Report was presented to the Sanitary Committee, in July, 1911).

" Report on the Night-soil Tip in Easton Road, July 25th, 1911. Gentlemen—As regards the statement that the above is a nuisance and unsanitary, I may say *firstly*, that I fail to understand why the M.O.H. of the Bridlington Rural District should have gone out of his way to so severely criticise the action of the Borough Sanitary Committee.

Secondly, I question the assertion that there is a nuisance, as nothing but clean papers and card-board are burnt at the depôt, and seeing that the house, from which the complaint comes, is about half a mile away from the same, I fail to see how it can be a cause of annoyance to anyone. I may say we have no complaints from other cottages which are much nearer to the depôt. (These are not a quarter mile distant). As to the danger of pollution of the Rural District portion of the stream (Gipsy Race), I am of opinion that such does not exist, and I would further remind you that the whole length of the stream involved in this question (so far as it relates to the Rural D. Council), is not very much over 100 yards and there are no houses near. Most of you will remember, that not very long ago obnoxious refuse (including fish) was deposited and left for a considerable time in a field adjoining this stream. This was in the Rural District and although much nearer to the house from which the present complaint comes it was tolerated.

Finally, I may add that if there were to be any additional pollution of the stream, the Borough will be the one to suffer and not the Rural District. I say " additional," because it is well-known and has to be admitted by the M.O.H. for the Rural District, that there is a great amount of pollution of the stream occurring in the Rural District.

I can safely assure you that nothing will be allowed to take place at the depôt which might affect the health of the residents in the Borough or in its vicinity."

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. KAYE JARRATT.

July 25th, 1911.

P.S.—I think it will be much wiser in future to consult your Medical Officer of Health before acting in any matters of importance.

A.K.J."

Since this Report was presented, every precaution has been taken to minimise any nuisance if any existed. How smells can escape through about six inches of soil which covers the refuse, it is difficult to understand. I have visited the site on several occasions and on one occasion the whole of the Sanitary Committee was present. As the members of this Committee remained for a considerable time on the middle of the deposits, it is quite evident they did not notice anything objectionable.

During the year there have been several complaints made about the smells caused by the "Donkey Stands." There was some justification for these complaints, and the Committee have taken such steps as will abate the nuisance.

I cannot conclude my Report without expressing my appreciation of the services rendered for the Borough by your Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Grunwell).

Lastly, I have pleasure in tendering my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee for their courtesey and consideration shown to me at all times during the past year.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

A. KAYE JARRATT,

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Mayor and Corporation

of the Borough of Bridlington.

Borough of Bridlington.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,
Town Hall,
February, 1912.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Bridlington.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Second Annual Report shewing the work done in the Sanitary Department.

The duties which fall to the lot of the Sanitary Inspector are multifarious, and during the year, so far as I am aware, no particular branch has been neglected at the expense of others.

Correspondence, etc.

Letters written	144
Preliminary Notices sent out	247
Legal Notices	26
Appointments kept...	79

It is gratifying to report that out of the 247 preliminary notices served, it was only necessary to serve 26 legal notices.

Tabulated Statement of Nuisances.

Houses examined for—	
Infectious Disease	31
Complaints	7
Overcrowding	3
Other Causes	160
Under the Housing Act	44
Total Number of Houses Examined ...	245
Total Number of Nuisances found connected therewith	316

Nuisances found in above and other houses—

Insufficient Light and Air ...	3
Damp and Dilapidated.....	16
Dirty	6
Overcrowded	7
Stopped Drains.....	65
Defective ,, ...	77
,, Sink Wastes.....	44
,, Eave and Fall Spouts	61
,, Privy Accommodation	19
Insufficient Closet Accommodation	39
Defective Ventilation Shafts	19
,, Connections to Water Closets	18
Dilapidated and Insufficient Ashes Accommodation	227
Dirty Water Closets and Privies	28
Dilapidated Back Yards and Passages	17
Defective Closet Tins	91
Closets under Bedrooms	2
Defective Cisterns.....	14
Animals as to be a Nuisance...	22
Offensive and Defective Urinals	4
Flooded Basements	13
Other Nuisances	28
Number of Nuisances found	820

Other Outside Nuisances	21
Dirty Cowsheds.....	3
,, Slaughterhouses	6
,, Bakehouses	3
,, Workshops	1
Total Number of Nuisances found.....	854

Nuisances abated—

Light and Air provided	2
Damp and Dilapidated	10
Houses Cleaned.....	6
Overcrowded.....	7
Drains Liberated	63
,, repaired.....	84
Sink Wastes repaired	37
Fallpipes repaired.....	54
Privies repaired.....	25
Sufficient W.C. accommodation provided	22
Ventilation Shafts and Soil-pipes repaired	27
W.C. Connections repaired ...	25
Ashes accommodation provided	181
Closet Pails provided	82
Privies abolished	19
Yards and Passages repaired ..	17
Closets cleaned	18
Ashpits abolished.....	2
Cisterns repaired	15
Flooded Basements abated ...	13
Urinals cleaned and repaired..	4
Other Nuisances abated	57
Nuisances abated	780

Other Outside Nuisances	21
Cowsheds cleansed.....	3
Slaughterhouses cleansed	6
Bakehouses ,, ...	3
Workshops ,, ...	1
Total Nuisances abated ...	814

Visits paid to—

Works in progress	424
Markets	74
Slaughterhouses	397
Workshops	135
Bakehouses	154
Cowsheds and Dairies	127
Nuisances already found	335
Infectious Diseases	99
For other causes	197
Total visits paid	1942

During the year, 1911, 19 pail closets were converted into Water Closets
Do. 1910, 7 do. do. do.
Do. 1909, 7 do. do. do.

The Council's Byelaws do not permit the erection of Sanitary Conveniences other than Water Closets in new buildings.

There are about 80 °/₀ of houses within the Borough that have one or more Water Closets.

The total number of Water Closets are 3427
Do. do. Receptacles for Ashes.....4576
Do. do. Dry Closets (portable receptacles)...2390
Do. do. Houses within the Borough 3983

Seven Sanitary Certificates have been granted in respect to houses during the year. 20 houses have been demolished under the St. John Street Improvement Scheme, and one as unfit for human habitation.

House Inspection.

On the 27th August, you did me the honour of appointing me as Inspector under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, and since that date, 44 houses have been inspected.

The following are the details of the nuisances found and abated connected therewith :—

Defective Eavespouts and Fallpipes	8
,, Roofs	3
,, Closet Pans	4
Overcrowded	3
Dirty	3
Dirty Closets	1
Water under floors	11
Without water (owing to broken tap) ...	4
Defective Floors	2
Dilapidated Yards	5
Defective Ventilation	2
	46

24 of the above houses have no slop sinks inside, and are served with water from taps which are common to several houses in the same yard.

In this connection it would be advisable, when the Building Byelaws are next revised, to have some clause inserted therein, enforcing owners to fix a water supply inside the house, and also making it compulsory to fix slop sinks.

Nuisances abated—

Defective Eavespouts and Fallpipes	5
,, Roofs	2
Closet Pans	4
Overcrowded Houses	3
Dirty ,, ...	3
Dirty Closet	1
Water under floors	11
Broken Tap	1
Dilapidated Yards	2
Total Nuisances abated	32

Other Nuisances have been abated since the end of the year.

There were 11 houses where no defects were found.

Previous to August 27th, 160 houses had been inspected excluding those belonging to the Priory Approach Trustees.

HISTORY OF PRIORY APPROACH TRUSTEES' PROPERTY.

At the beginning of the year 1908, a Report was presented to the Sanitary Committee specifying a number of houses both in Kirkgate and Cemetery Road as unfit for human habitation. The Committee visited the property and agreed that those particularly specified in Cemetery Road should be closed. This decision was communicated to the owners, who offered the property, along with other properties in the vicinity, to the Council for sale. A scheme of street improvement was submitted to the L.G.B , who would not sanction a loan for that purpose. So far as I can gather, three or four of these houses were closed at the time.

In the latter part of 1910, a Report on the Common Lodging Houses was submitted to the Sanitary Committee, and during the early part of 1911 another Report on certain properties was presented to the Committee. This led the Committee to visit practically the whole of the property owned by the Trustees. At the following meeting of the Sanitary Committee one of the Trustees attended. The outcome of the

interview was a letter addressed to the Agent of the Trustees on the 27th April, 1911. After pointing out the nuisances existing on the premises, the letter went on to say : " Having regard to the interview of Mr. Harland with the members of the Sanitary Committee, they are willing, however, to consider the advisability of letting any alterations stand in abeyance to the premises you intend to demolish if you will specify such premises, and give an undertaking in writing to demolish them within the next twelve months. I shall therefore be pleased if you will lay the matter before the Trustees and write me before the 20th May.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. T. Hermon. J. S. GRUNWELL."

The following reply was received :—

" We are now authorised by the Trustees whom we have seen after your letter of the 27th April, to give an undertaking to demolish the premises belonging to them within the next eighteen months ; this applies to the Bayle Gate houses, the houses on the East side of Kirkgate and the South side of Cemetery Road. We apprehend, therefore, that the Committee will not pass the alterations referred to in your letter.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. J. Grunwell. HARLAND & SON."

The above letter was read to the Committee at their meeting on the 20th June, when I was instructed to reply to same as follows :—

" Adverting to your letter of the 14th *re* above, the Sanitary Committee, in view of the undertaking given therein, ' that the property will be demolished within 18 months,' have agreed not to press for the carrying out of the work specified in the letter to Mr. T. Hermon, dated 27th April, 1911, with respect to the property in Bayle Gate, East side of Kirkgate and South side of Cemetery Road. I assume that you will carry out the work on the other premises that does not come within this scheme, that is, on the North side of Cemetery Road, and the West side of Kirkgate.

Yours faithfully,

Messrs. Harland & Son, Solicitors. JOSEPH S. GRUNWELL."

At the Council Meeting held on December 20th, 1911, the following special resolution was passed :—

" That in view of the impossibility of completing the Housing Scheme in sufficient time to provide accommodation for the tenants in the Houses in Bayle Gate, Kirkgate and Cemetery Road, with respect to which the Sanitary Committee has obtained an undertaking that the same will be pulled down, the Owners of such houses be requested not

to proceed with the work of demolition until June 30th, 1913, or such earlier date as the houses proposed to be erected by the Council are fit for habitation and that all notices served by the Sanitary Inspector in relation to the property in question be withdrawn or be not enforced until the before mentioned date."

Whether this resolution is in the best interest of public health or not, time alone will tell, for when one considers that 12 months had yet to elapse before these premises were to be demolished, the Council have sufficient time to bring forth a building scheme and have the necessary number of houses built, especially seeing that the Sanitary Committee are ready with several schemes to bring before the Council.

Common Lodging Houses.

At the end of the year there were three of these houses on the register, viz. :—

57, Kirkgate ...	Accommodation for	15	Lodgers.
6, Cemetery Road	,,	15	,,
35-37, ,,	,,	11	,,

These houses have been visited regularly, and have always been found in a clean condition.

Adverting to my last Report on Common Lodging Houses, several of the nuisances mentioned therein have been abated. Nothing has been done at the first mentioned, owing to it being one of the houses scheduled to be demolished. The Agent informs me that it is their intention of converting 35, 37, Cemetery Road into two private houses.

Infectious Disease and Disinfection.

29 cases of infectious diseases have been notified to me by the Medical Officer of Health. 26 were removed to the Sanatorium and three were nursed at home. Most of these cases were removed during the evening, and the infected rooms and clothing were disinfected immediately after removal. All cases that are nursed at home are visited at frequent intervals, in order to see that the patients are being kept properly isolated, and proper precautions are taken against the spread of disease. When certified to be free from infection the rooms and clothing are then disinfected and instructions are given for the walls to be stripped, ceilings lime-washed, and floors scrubbed. Visits are paid to see that these instructions are carried out.

Factories and Workshops.

During the year these premises have been visited periodically, and have, as a general rule, been found satisfactory, and the conditions under which most of the employees work with regard to light and ventilation are all that could be desired.

There are 141 Factories and Workshops on the register, viz. :—

Bakers	19	Upholsterer	1
Dressmakers	19	Carriage Builder	1
Milliners	14	Sawyer	1
Boot and Shoe Repairers	11	Sailmaker	1
Joiners	8	Taxidermists	2
Tailors	9	Engineer	1
Printers	5	Hay and Straw Dealer	1
Cabinet Makers	5	Miller	1
Laundries	6	Wood Turner	1
Aerated Water Manufacturers	4	Manure Manufacturer	1
Wireworker	1	Tallow Maker	1
Blacksmiths	3	Electricity	1
Saddlers	4	Gas Maker	1
Garages	4	Bat Maker	1
Beer Bottlers	3	Creamery	1
Plumbers	2	Firewood Cutter	1
Jewellers	2	Plumbers	2
Wheelwrights	2		
Cycle Maker	1		
Tin Plate Worker	1	Total	141

There were no out-workers during the year.

One underground bakehouse, which was occupied after the year 1904, has been closed.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

During the year 127 visits have been paid to Cowsheds and the premises of purveyors of Milk. Three Cowsheds were found in a dirty condition, and on two occasions pigs were found to be kept in cowsheds. One cowshed was re-drained and floors repaired. One complaint was received with regard to dirty milk. Although the farm was outside the Borough area, I visited and found everything in a clean condition. There were about two gallons of milk in the dairy but no sediment was found at the bottom of the can, and I came to the conclusion that the milk had been contaminated at the consumer's own house. I find there are many householders who do not pay the necessary attention they should do with regard to the storage of milk. One often sees it left on the table, or on a sideboard in the scullery where all the dirty work is done, and very often all the cooking as well. Under these conditions milk cannot be kept clean nor will it *keep nearly so long* as if it were put in a well ventilated dairy. Although the collecting and distribution of milk is not all that could be desired, there is gross negligence displayed by many of the householders.

Samples.

Eighteen samples of milk have been taken ; of these, seven were sent to the analyst, who reported that with one exception, all the samples were of good quality. The other Report was as follows :—

Non-fatty Solids ...	8·10	per cent.
Fat	3·00	,,
Total Solids	11·10	,,

Calculated from the sale of milk regulations, this sample contains 4·7 per cent. of added water, but in order to allow for natural variations that may take place in the composition of milk, it is very undesirable to take proceedings if the quantity of added water does not exceed five per cent.

In view of this Report the Sanitary Committee instructed the Town Clerk to write a letter of warning to the vendor.

Eleven of the samples were taken with a view of ascertaining the amount of dirt contained therein, and all the samples were of a very clean nature.

The following samples have also been taken within your area, for which particulars and remarks I have to thank the Chief Constable of the East Riding County Council.

ARTICLE.	NO. OF SAMPLES.
Whiskey	1
Gin	1
Milk	31
Butter	4
Rice	6
Flour	2
Yeast	1
Mercury Ointment	1
Total	47

All the above samples were reported genuine with the exception of one sample of Mercury Ointment, which, on analysis was found to be 61·3 per cent. deficient in amount of Mercury as required by the British Pharmacopœia. Proceedings were taken against the vendor and he was fined 10s. and 3s. costs. Also one sample of New Milk, which, on analysis, was found 32·3 per cent. deficient in amount of milk fat as per standard in Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Regulations. Proceedings were taken against the vendor and he was fined £1 and 3s. costs.

Slaughterhouses.

There are 20 Slaughterhouses within the Borough, to which 397 visits have been paid. These visits have been paid both during the day and in the evenings, and with two exceptions, no case of any diseased meat was seen on the premises. One slaughterhouse has been pulled down and a license granted to another building in the vicinity; the slaughterhouse referred to is behind 21, High Street. A slaughterhouse off Prince Street, which had not been in use for a period of 12 months, has again been occupied during the summer. When commencing to use these premises the owner applied for a license, and, as you are aware, you decided not to grant the license. The premises were continued as a slaughterhouse and you decided to prosecute. When the case appeared before the magistrates the solicitor for the defendant pointed out that the premises had been in use as a slaughterhouse for upwards of 200 years, and that the owners had spent £80 in repairs on the premises so recently as three years ago, at the direction of the Council. The solicitor also argued that although the premises had been unlet, they had never been used for any other kind of business; therefore, according to the Act, they had been continually used as a slaughterhouse. "If," argued the solicitor, "these premises had been used for any purpose other than a slaughterhouse, the owner would then have lost his rights, but as it had only been unoccupied he did not lose the right of slaughtering." The magistrates concurred and dismissed the case.

On six occasions slaughterhouses were found in a dirty condition but were cleansed either on written or verbal notice being given. One notice has been served for reconstruction which is being carried out at the present time.

Public Markets and Food Inspection.

The Market is held twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. 74 visits of inspection were made and during the summer months daily visits were paid to the fish stands and hawkers' carts. A quantity of fish was either seized or given up. The articles seized or surrendered are as follows:—

1 carcase of a Pig.	5 stone of Gooseberries.
4 stone of Pork.	15 cwt. of Mussels.
34 ,, ,, Plaice.	2 tins of Tongue.
6 ,, ,, Soles.	3 ,, Tomatoes.
2 ,, ,, Mackerel.	2 ,, Lobster.
4 ,, ,, Pears.	3 bottles of Apricots.
1 ,, ,, Plums.	

Port Inspection.

Several steamships, sailing vessels, and fishing boats have been inspected during the year, and were found in a satisfactory condition. No cholera contacts were reported during the whole of the year.

Smoke Observations.

Seventeen observations of one hour each and many others of less duration have been made. Owing to the amount of black smoke being emitted from one of the laundry chimneys, the Town Clerk was instructed by the Sanitary Committee to write the occupier informing him "that legal proceedings would be taken if better results were not obtained." Although this brought about an improvement, I am of opinion that the improvement is only of a temporary nature, and during the next summer the nuisance will be as bad as heretofore. In connection with bakehouses, there are many old flash ovens in existence, which are a source of nuisance during the summer months. These ovens are heated with coal fires. Firing is continually kept up until the required temperature is obtained, which takes from one and half to two hours, and during all this time black smoke is emitted from the chimneys. During the process of baking no stoking can take place, and the temperature of the oven gradually goes down. In the height of the season when baking has to be continued during the whole of the day, it is necessary to set the fires going a second time, to again get up the required temperature which is usually about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when black masses of smoke are again poured forth. If the bakers would use a mixture of coal and coke, I am convinced the nuisance would be abated in a large degree, but they inform me it would take too long a period to get up the required heat by this method. This nuisance should be remedied, and if the bakers do not try to remedy it, it will be the Council's duty to compel them to do so.

Offensive Trades.

These consist of two fellmongers, one tripe boiler, one gut scraper, and a manure manufacturer. They have been visited on many occasions and are in a satisfactory condition. Only one complaint was received during the year, and although no ill effects proceeded from it, if immediate steps had not been taken, it might have proved a very serious nuisance.

It appears that at the manure works a cargoe of bones had been delivered, and had been stored under one of the railway arches near the works. These bones had only been stored there about a fortnight, and during this short time thousands of brown beetles were to be seen swarming on the walls of the arches and a few were to be seen on the road, and as these beetles possessed wings they would soon have been all over the town. The Medical Officer and myself visited the works, and

knowing the serious effect that would arise if not dealt with promptly, we consulted with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Sanitary Committee. We again visited the works and interviewed the owner, who, acting on our advice, decided to wall up the arch in brickwork and motar. This he did immediately. The outside walls of the arches were then swept and washed with a disinfectant, and what threatened to be a very serious nuisance was averted.

Vans used as Dwellings.

During the Annual Fair which is held in October, the showmen's dwelling-vans were visited daily. They were all found in a clean condition, in fact some were like miniature palaces, everything being so bright and clean.

Ice Cream Vendors.

These places were visited regularly during the summer months, and credit is due to these persons for the clean condition in which they keep their premises. The floors and all utensils are cleansed daily. There is no doubt that the method of retailing this article is on a more hygienic principle than obtained formerly, when it was served out in small glasses. These glasses as a rule were not washed out from day to day, but only dipped into water of a doubtful quality, and then filled up again for the next person who came forward. By the method now adopted all risk of infection is obviated and it would be pleasing to see several other old methods brought up to date, for instance, the Communion Cup and the Drinking Fountain.

House Scavenging.

3839 loads of nightsoil and dry ashes, 434 loads of paper, 99 loads of fish, and 114 loads of refuse from the screen chambers have been collected and removed during the year. Total number of loads 4486. From the beginning of the year to the 6th of June, the old method of disposal continued, that is to say, tipping on fields in various parts of the town and at White Hill Depôt. Owing to the fear of contaminating the water supply the depôt at the White Hill was closed Another drawback to this tip was that it was too near the road. There were also numerous complaints with regard to depositing the refuse in the different fields, and under these circumstances the Council thought it advisable to buy a plot of land on the out-skirts of the Borough to be used as a refuse depôt.

We commenced using this new depôt for the purpose of tipping refuse on the 6th of June. Every care has been taken so that it should not be a nuisance, and nothing is burnt there except clean paper which is collected from shops, this paper is collected separately from the refuse All the paper and rubbish that is collected by the ash carts is covered over by

the heavier refuse, then the whole is covered with a layer of soil about six inches thick. Despite all these precautions, complaints have constantly been made with regard to the tip. In fact one serious complaint was made before any refuse was tipped there, and many of the complaints have since come from the same source. O her complaints from different sources have also been made. During the past year an attempt was made to dispose of the paper by sending it away to old paper buyers. After two or three consignments were sent the dealers declined to take any more, owing to the heavy charge for carriage and the alteration of prices in the paper market. We therefore had to resort to the old method of burning it. 181 new ashes bins have been provided.

General.

With regard to the " Slipway " pump that is being repaired at the present time, the following (which is an extract from the Annual Report of the late Dr. Denton, M.O.H.) may be interesting :—

" The tidal spring which furnishes water of rare excellence is one of the main arteries for the deep drainage of a district East of the Wold Ridge, and extending North about as far as Speeton. One of the outlets of the spring being off Hornsea, 60 to 100 yards below low water mark. Its water is not only unsurpassed for drinking purposes, but is also most suitable for washing with ; its specific gravity being only 1001, very little above that of distilled water which is 1000. According to an analysis made by Mr. Hume, of Long Acre, the solid constituents in a gallon of it are :—

Carbonate of Lime	9·625 grains
Muriate of Lime	3·750 ,,
Silica and traces of Oxide of Iron	0·125 ,,
	13·500 grains.

A gallon of it contains about 17 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas."

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I have to thank the Sanitary Committee, the M.O.H. and other Officials for their courtesy and support in helping me to carry out my duties.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOSEPH S. GRUNWELL.

Special Information required by the County Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE.

Sanitary Work carried out during 1911.

Dwelling Houses Inspected	245
,, ,, Disinfected or Cleansed	40
,, ,, Condemned as Unfit for Habitation	1
,, ,, Found Overcrowded	7
,, House Yards Paved	17
Number of Nuisances Found and Abated	850—814
Defective Pail Closets and Ashpits	19
Privies Converted to W.C.'s	19
Ash Bins Provided	181
Defective House Drains	77
Drains Trapped or Disconnected	44
New Drains Laid	84
Drains Better Ventilated	15
Cesspools Removed	2
Nuisances from Animals Abated	22

Water Supplies—Practically the whole of the Houses are supplied from the Town's Mains.

Dairies and Cowsheds—	
Number on the Register	34
Visits to Cowsheds and Dairies	127
Defects Found and Remedied	9
Slaughterhouses—	
Number on the Register	20
Visits to	397
Common Lodging Houses—	
Number on the Register	3
Visits to	47

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1911.

FOR THE BOROUGH OF BRIDLINGTON,

on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—Inspection.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	29	5	None.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	135	19	
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this Report) ...	49	—	
Total	213	24	

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.		
	Found.	Remedied.	Prosecutions.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—			None.
Want of Cleanliness ...	4	4	
Want of Ventilation ...	—	—	
Overcrowding	1	1	
Want of drainage of Floors	1	1	
Other Nuisances... ...	6	6	
Sanitary Accommodation—			
Insufficient	6	5	
Unsuitable or Defective ..	3	2	
Not Separate for Sexes...	—	—	
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—			
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse..	1	1	
Breach of special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ...	5	5	
Total	27	25	

3.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.

Bakers	16
Dressmakers	19
Milliners	14
Tailors	8
Upholsterers	1
Wireworkers	1
Taxidermists	2
Total Number of Workshops on Register	89

4.—Other Matters.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)—

Notified by H.M. Inspector	6
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	8
Other	3

Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)—

In use at the end of the year	1

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.						Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1900.	13685	...	296	21·63	224	16·36	...	...	...	...	216	15·78
1901.	13438	...	332	24·7	220	16·41	...	...	...	...	211	15·75
1902.	14397	...	321	22·9	221	15·35	...	...	...	...	217	15·07
1903.	14500	...	313	21·58	212	14·62	...	...	...	...	204	14·06
1904.	14660	...	312	21·28	227	15·48	...	...	...	...	221	15·07
1905.	14776	...	298	20·16	232	15·7	...	...	...	...	223	15·09
1906.	15072	...	283	18·77	209	13·86	...	...	...	...	202	13·4
1907.	15130	...	286	18·9	193	12·75	...	...	...	...	192	12·7
1908.	15120	...	241	15·9	212	14·02	...	...	...	...	212	14·02
1909.	15578	...	299	19·2	172	11·04	...	...	...	...	169	10·8
1910.	15695	...	260	16·2	228	14·53	...	...	...	...	224	14·27
1911.	14380	293	289	20·09	219	15·22	14	8	35	121	213	14·81

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 2,700.

Total population at all ages ... ... 14,334 } At Census of 1911.
Number of inhabited houses 3,584
Average number of persons per house 4

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1911.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified at all Ages.	Total Cases Notified in each Locality.			Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
		Bridlington.	Quay.	Hilderthorpe.	
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	5	...	2	3	5
Erysipelas	15	5	5	5	0
Scarlet Fever	18	8	4	6	16
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	6	4	...	2	5
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis — Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis — Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis — Others	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	44	17	11	16	26

Isolation Hospital—Borough Sanatorium, Bempton Lane.

Total Available Beds—16.

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—3.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1911.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the Subjoined Ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Small-pox										
Measles	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping-cough ...										
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
Erysipelas										
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...										
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	11	...	...	...	...	2	6	3	...	...
Tubercular Meningitis ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Other tubercular diseases	5	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever ...										
Cancer, malignant disease	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	1
Bronchitis	11	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	7	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pneumonia (all other forms)...	6	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...
Other diseases of respiratory organs ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	10	8	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	1
Puerperal fever										
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Suicides	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...
Other Defined Diseases	83	4	5	...	1	...	7	23	43	22
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	194	35	9	4	4	4	25	50	63	29

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1911. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes { Certified ..										
All Causes { Uncertified ..										
Small-pox										
Chicken-pox										
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever										
Diphtheria and Croup ..										
Whooping Cough										
Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	6
Enteritis										
Tuberculous Meningitis ..										
Abdominal Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases										
Congenital Malformations..										
Premature Births	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	6
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	1	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	7
Atelectasis										
Injury at Birth										
Erysipelas										
Syphilis										
Rickets										
Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*)										
Convulsion	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
Gastritis										
Laryngitis										
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	6
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4
Suffocation, overlaying ..										
Other causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	3	4	..	..	..	5	11	5	7	35

Nett Births in the year { legitimate, 293 (4 transferred). illegitimate, 36.

Nett Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants, 29. illegitimate infants, 6.

WEATHER REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Latitude 54° 5″ N. Longitude 0° 12″ W.

The observations are taken daily at 9 a.m., and Local Mean Time is employed.

The Rain Gauge is 5 inches in diameter and 1 foot above the ground. Its rim is 60 feet above Mean Sea Level, and all rain that falls, in quantity equal to or exceeding ·01, is carefully measured.

MONTH.	Average Reading of Barometer.	Average Temperature of the Air.	Average Temperature of Wet Bulb.	Average Maximum Temperature.	Average Minimum Temperature.	Average Sunshine per day.			Average Rainfall per day.	Total Amount of Sunshine.		Total Amount of Rainfall in Inches.
						H.	M.	Secs.		H	M.	
January ...	30·272	36·90	35·25	43·12	31·70	2	2	50·80	0·05	63	5	1·58
February ...	30·071	39·89	37·25	45·78	33·07	2	18	37·25	0·03	64	30	0·94
March ...	29·926	41·32	38·19	45·51	34·48	2	54	1·93	0·06	89	55	2·09
April ...	29·981	45·63	41·96	51·5	37·00	5	20	40	0·03	151	20	1·01
May ...	30·029	54·48	49·51	59·00	41·93	7	36	33·54	0·03	235	55	1·09
June ...	29·998	55·63	52·9	62·23	48·16	7	31	40	0·11	225	50	3·55
July ...	30·187	64·32	57·48	69·48	52·83	9	14	21·29	0·03	286	25	0·99
August ...	30·049	63·25	58·67	68·09	54·64	6	33	38·70	0·09	203	5	2·92
September...	30·059	57·03	52·6	63·2	48·06	7	24	40	0·10	222	20	3·12
October ...	29·951	49·45	47·12	54·22	41·51	3	18	32·90	0·06	102	35	1·95
November...	29·682	42·06	40·26	47·8	35·16	2	17		0·11	68	30	3·50
December ...	29·652	40·45	39·70	45·54	32·83	1	21	27·09	0·11	42	5	3·70
For the Year	29·998	49·20	45·92	54·62	40·94	4	48	30·86	0·07	1755	35	26·44

The Highest Reading of Barometer was 30·736, on February 1st—highest on record. The Lowest Reading of Barometer was 28·712, on November 19th. The Highest Reading of Maximum Thermometer was 85°, on July 21st—highest on record. The Lowest Reading of Minimum Thermometer was 16°, (16 degrees of frost), on February 1st. The Greatest Amount of Sunshine recorded was 14 hours 55 minutes, on July 11th—most on record. The Greatest Rainfall was 1·18 inches, on June 24th. Rain fell on 191 days, to the total depth of 26·44 inches—an increase of 0·01 compared with last year. The Total Amount of Sunshine was 1755 hours 35 minutes—most on record ; against 1424 hours 30 minutes for 1910, an increase of 331 hours 5 minutes.

January, 1912. S. R. CROFTS, A.R.H.S., Borough Meteorologist.

DIRECTION OF WIND AT BRIDLINGTON DURING 1911.

Observations taken daily at 9 a.m.

MONTH.	N	NNE	NE	ENE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NNW	No. of Observations.
January	1	2	2	...	...	...	3	...	.	...	17	1	3	1	1	...	31
February ...	...	2	2	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	10	...	2	2	7	1	28
March	2	1	6	3	2	2	3	...	...	..	7	...	1	2	1	1	31
April	1	4	4	1	2	..	1	...	...	1	12	...	..	1	2	1	30
May	3	1	7	2	4	1	1	1	1	...	7	1	1	...	...	1	31
June	1	2	4	2	4	...	3	..	...	...	10	1	1	...	2	...	30
July	2	1	6	...	...	..	1	...	1		15	...	1	1	3	...	31
August	...	...	8	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	15	...	...	1	1	...	31
September ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	13	...	.	.	7	2	30
October	1	4	5	1	...	...	7	1	.	...	6	...	1	..	4	1	31
November ...	.	..	3	4	1	...	3	1	...	2	14	..	...	...	2	...	30
December ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	..	2	19	...	..	...	2	...	31
Totals ..	13	17	49	14	13	3	33	7	2	9	145	3	10	8	32	7	365

January, 1912.

S. R. CROFTS, A.R.H.S., Borough Meteorologist.